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Report from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, May 4, as follows:

During the week ended April 30, 1904, bills of health were issued to 2 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortuary report for the week ended April 30, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever	1	4
Malarial fever	1	4
Malarial cachexia	1	a 4
Tubercle of lungs	1	27
Cancer of uterus	1	42
Alcoholic enteritis	1	56
Meningitis	1	61
Myelitis, chronic	2	63
Tetanus, infantile	2	72
Organic heart disease	2	79
Capillary bronchitis	1	90
Broncho-pneumonia	2	92
Infantile cholera	1	105
Atrophic cirrhosis	1	112
Senility	1	154
Total	19

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 21.71 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Yellow fever—Quarantine on Peruvian border—Plague reported on steamship Limari.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, April 23 and 30, as follows:

Five days ended April 21, 1904.

The report is made for this period because of the irregularity of the mails, and a steamer is leaving to-day.

Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Deaths from all causes during the above period, 43, as follows: Yellow fever, 2; tuberculosis, 6; infectious fever, 1; pernicious fever, 4; enteric diseases, 2; whooping cough, 1; fevers without classification, 8; from all other causes, 20.

On April 18 the steamship *Serapis* cleared for San Francisco via other ports. I was not permitted to examine the vessel, passengers in transit, or crew, because of the port regulations which prohibit any personal communication with vessels coming from infected ports. One passenger left from this port. These facts were noted on the bill of health; also that the steamer was disinfected here.

A cable message has been received here, from Callao, that the steamship *Limari*, which was refused entrance here on April 10, but exchanged passengers with the steamship *Tucapel*, bound for Panama, and returned to Callao, developed a case of bubonic plague on board.

Week ended April 28, 1904.

Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Total mortality during the week, 59, as follows: Yellow fever, 4; pernicious fever, 7; infectious fever, 2; tuberculosis, 3; tetanus, 6; whooping cough, 1;

enteric diseases, 11; fevers without classification, 3; from all other causes, 22.

Two steamers cleared from this port for Panama, but did not apply at this office for a bill of health.

A letter received from Assistant Surgeon Lloyd at Callao, under date of April 25, indicates the same condition at Callao as regards bills of health for Panama.

The Ecuador frontier is being guarded now, I understand, to prevent people crossing over from Peru.

[Inclosure.]

Sanitary regulations adopted by the combined Commission of Public Health and Hygienic Precaution.

The city is divided into four sections, and each will be under the direction and care of the president of the municipality, the president of the board of health, J. E. Aviles and Enrique Gallardo, respectively.

In each section two inspectors will make minute house to house inspections and will examine the condition of the rooms, patios, sewerage, garrets, water supply, and receptacles for the fecal matter, etc. These inspectors will take with them numbered stub books, in which they will note all requirements necessary in each house, leaving with the renter the noted sheet and allowing the maximum time in which these requirements must be met.

In each section there will be a squad of 25 men under the direction of a guide, who will proceed, as ordered, to cut down all weeds in streets, plazas, and vacant lots.

All citizens are commanded to cut all grass in the patios and vacant lots belonging to them and also to fence them in under penalty of a fine, and that the authorities will do it and charge same to owner.

The citizens whose land and lots the municipality has already condemned and paid for for the purpose of opening and broadening streets are commanded to leave them open for the public within fifteen days from this date without further notice. Any violation of this notice will be punishable by a fine without redress in law.

The citizens of the Malecón who have private sewerage to the river are commanded from this date to extend these pipes 2 meters beyond the limit of the low tide under penalty of fine and such expenses as the work demands. The municipality has also passed a resolution that the same kind of work shall be done by them in all public sewers.

In each section a careful inspection will be made of all public sewers, and the necessary repairs will be made by this commission, not only in the sewers but also in the pavements.

The citizens are commanded to make such repairs as mentioned in foregoing articles in the private sewers and in the pavement of their patios.

The gas company, the telephone company, or any other company or persons who may have to tear up public pavements, are commanded to put the pavement in perfect order when the work is completed, as required by the regulations of the municipality.

In each section the commission on its own account will clean all dirt, garbage, etc., from the streets, plazas, and open lots, and all citizens are commanded to supplement the work of the commission in this crusade against filth by cleaning and removing all dirt, rags, papers, rub-

bish, etc., from their rooms, garrets, patios, warehouses, etc. This should be put in baskets or boxes at the edge of the sidewalk, so as to be removed by the scavenger's cars.

In each section all stagnant waters in the streets, plazas, lots, and gardens will be drained and disinfected, and the citizens are commanded to do the same on their premises.

The commission will also, in each section, disinfect the sewers and clean and disinfect the mud bank of the river, the wharves, rafts, and all other vehicles on the river bank.

Any citizen obstructing the sanitation of the city in any way will be severely punished, and those who disobey these instructions either by putting dirt in the public streets or nullifying the work done or writing against this work will be much more severely punished.

Any citizen who persists in the custom of defecating in public streets, vacant lots, either fenced or not, on the banks of the river, or in any other public place within the boundaries of the city, or who throws fecal matter in such places, will be sentenced to clean such place personally, or pay for such cleaning, and will be also punished. When impossible to detect the author of this foul act, the commission will control it by every possible means.

The commission will order that the streets, commencing with the lowest in the west, shall be continuously and regularly filled, and will aid the poorer citizens by supplying them with cascajo (gravel) for filling their patios and lots to the street level, but the wealthy citizens will do it at their own expense without further notice.

The use of all cesspools is prohibited; also the raising of fowls, pigs, sheep, and goats within the houses, and any of these animals or other kind found running at large will be arrested by the police and forfeited.

All churches, theaters, barracks, schools, colleges, etc., and any other place where people congregate, must be cleaned daily, and the floors and walls washed with a bichloride solution (poison) in the strength of 2 to 1,000. All sweeping is prohibited unless the floor is sprinkled.

FORMOSA.

Report from Daitotei (Tamsui)—Plague mortality, March, 1904—Comparative statement.

Vice and Deputy Consul Lambert reports, April 9, as follows:

The sudden increase in the number of plague cases for the month of March is principally in the south of the island, in the neighborhood of Tainan. The following are the number of cases occurring in the towns and villages in the above neighborhood for the month ended March 31, 1904:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Tainan city	140	99
Kagi city	187	113
Ensuiko village.....	220	148
Total.....	547	360

The above places are all connected with the north of the island by rail, trolley, or by steamer.